

# Scenes in the Molasses-Flooded Streets of Boston Following Fatal Explosion



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## WHERE NINE PERSONS WERE KILLED.

Nine men were killed and forty-three others injured in the explosion of a 2,000,000-gallon tank of molasses at the plant of the

Puritan Distilling Company, in Boston. The street in front of the plant was literally strewn with wreckage as the above photograph

## SAILORS AND POLICE SEARCHING FOR BODIES.

taken on the scene, shows. Tons of molasses were thrown into the air, filling the streets for blocks around with the sticky fluid,

in some places to a depth of two or three feet, impeding fire engines and the work of rescue.

## PRESIDENT WINS IN PUBLICITY FIGHT

(Continued from First Page.)

with Wilson. French, Italian and Japanese delegates refused to agree to have the press represented at any conference. Finally, with the aid of Lloyd George, the President succeeded in having the press proposal laid over, pending suggestions from the correspondents. American newspaper men led the protest against secrecy, with representatives of the press of Britain, Italy and smaller nations uniting in the demand for publicity—the French dissenting throughout.

During the conversations the President's only reservation was said to be that there should be no publicity on some questions on which there was no final action, lest the report of the proceedings should come out piecemeal, thus creating misunderstandings which might have serious results.

Point Covered.

This point was covered in the rule prohibiting correspondents from

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## Official Communication From The Peace Envoys

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The following official communication dealing with the peace conference was issued last night:

"The President of the United States, the prime ministers and foreign ministers of the allied great powers, assisted by the Japanese ambassadors in Paris and London, met at the Quai d'Orsay today, in the morning from 10:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., and in the afternoon from 3 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.

"The French president of the council read out the terms of the renewal of the armistice. The meeting decided to give Belgium and Serbia three delegates each at the conference. It was decided also that the King of the Hellenes should be represented by two delegates. The question of the number of delegates for the various powers was finally established.

"The program for the opening conference, which will take place at the foreign office tomorrow at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, was afterward arranged.

Examine Publicity Question.

"The meeting finally examined into the question of the publicity to be given to the discussions of the conference and unanimously approved the following text to be handed to the press in the name of the five great powers:

"The representatives of the allied and associated powers have given earnest consideration to the question of publicity for the proceedings of the peace conference. They are anxious that the public, through the press, should have the fullest information compatible with the safeguarding of the supreme interests of all, which is a just and honorable settlement should be arrived at with the minimum of delay.

Like Cabinet Meeting.

"It is, however, obvious that publicity with regard to the preliminary conversations now proceeding must be subject to the limitations necessarily imposed by the difficulty and delicate nature of their subject. The proceedings of a peace conference are far more analogous to the meetings of a cabinet than to those of a legislature. Nobody has ever suggested that cabinet meetings should be held in public, and if they were so held the work of government would become impossible.

"One reason why cabinets are held in private is in order that differences may be reconciled and agreements reached before the stage of publicity is begun. The essence of the democratic method is not that the deliberations of a government be conducted in public, but that its conclusions be subject to the consideration of a popular chamber and to free and open discussion on the platform and by the press.

Not Decided By Majority Vote.

"Representatives of the allied and associated powers are holding conversations in order to solve questions which affect the vital interests of many nations and upon which they may at present hold many diverse views. These deliberations cannot proceed by the method of a majority vote. No nation can be committed except by the free vote of its own delegates. The conclusions arrived at in these consultations therefore can only be formed by the difficult process of reaching an agreement among all.

"This vital process would only be hindered if the discussion of every disputed question were opened by a public declaration by each nation of its own national point of view. Such a declaration would in many cases be followed by premature public controversy.

"It would be serious enough if it were confined to controversy between parties within each State.

It might be extremely dangerous if, as would often be inevitable, it resulted in controversy between nations.

"Moreover, such public declarations would render the give and take on the part of the delegates themselves, which is essential to a successful negotiation, a matter of infinitely greater difficulty. It is also extremely important that the settlement should be not only just, but speedy.

"Every belligerent power is anxious for the early conclusion of peace in order that its armies may be demobilized and that it may return once more to the ways of peace.

"If premature publicity is given to the negotiations, the proceedings of the peace conference would be interminably protracted and the delegates would be forced to speak not only of the business before the conference, but to concern themselves with the controversies which had been raised by the account of their proceedings outside.

Might Prejudice Results.

"Finally there will often be very strong reasons against announcing the conclusions of the conversations as they are arrived at. The representatives of a nation may be willing to give their assent on one point, only provided that they receive a concession on another point, which has not yet been discussed. It will not be possible to judge of the wisdom and justice of the peace settlement until it can be viewed as a whole, and premature announcements might lead to misapprehensions and anxiety as to the ultimate results for which there was no real foundation.

"In calling attention, however, to these necessary limitations of publicity these representatives of the powers do not underrate the importance of carrying public opinion with them in the task by which they are confronted. They recognize that unless public opinion approves of the results of their labors they will be nugatory.

Full Conference Public.

"This reasoning applies with conclusive force to the present conversations between the representatives of the great powers. With regard to the full conference, the following rule was adopted: 'Representatives of the press shall be admitted to the meetings of the full conference, but upon necessary occasions the deliberations of the conference may be held in camera.'

TRY TO LAP NATION TWICE IN FOUR DAYS

PORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 18.—Major T. C. McAuliffe, with a passenger, will try to lap America in an airplane twice in four days.

He will start from Port Worth Sunday morning at 1 o'clock, and expect to eat breakfast at El Paso, 700 miles away, and his dinner that evening in San Diego. Returning Monday he will fly to Jacksonville, Fla., and back to Port Worth on Wednesday.

The total distance to be covered is about 6,000 miles.

Major McAuliffe is commander of Tallahferro field here.

BRAZIL TO ELECT PRESIDENT.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 18. Nilo Peçanha, foreign minister; Ruy Barbosa, Brazilian ambassador to Argentina; Altino Arantes, and Arthur Bernardes will be candidates for the presidency of Brazil. A special election will be held within thirty days as a result of the death of President-elect Rodrigues Alves.

## BOY, 13, LOSES LEG AFTER ACCIDENT

James Whisman, thirteen years old, of 615 D street northwest, is in a critical condition today at the Emergency Hospital suffering from injuries incurred last night when he was thrown from his bicycle at Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest by an automobile operated by Joseph E. Mullen, a sailor stationed at Bolling Field. Whisman's leg was amputated by surgeons.

While walking on Park road near Thirteenth street northwest last night, Policemen Walter Dunawin and F. D. Hiser, both of the Tenth precinct, were knocked down by an automobile operated by Ernest P. Anderson, of 922 Spring road northwest. Dunawin suffered bruises on the face and body. Hiser escaped uninjured.

John Callahan, nine years old, of 215 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, was severely injured yesterday when he was knocked down by a street car of the Capital Traction Company at Third street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. The boy was taken to the Emergency Hospital.

Henson Hall, colored, twenty-five years old, living on Wheeler road, Md., was slightly injured last night when he was knocked down by an automobile on Nichols avenue, near the entrance to St. Elizabeth's Hospital. The automobile also collided with a motorcycle parked at the curb. The motorcycle was demolished.

An automobile operated by James Carger, of 1314 F street northwest, collided with an automobile operated by E. W. Forrester, of 1881 Third street northwest, at Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Both machines were badly damaged.

PULLMAN OFF TO STUDY N. Y. TRAFFIC

Major Raymond W. Pullman will leave for New York today to make a four-day study of traffic conditions in the metropolis and to hold several conferences on the traffic situation with Deputy Commissioner Harris, of the New York police department.

There also were about twelve casual companies were on board the Huron, as well as the 36th field hospital company of the Thirty-first sanitary train, and a heavy mobile ordnance repair shop.

As the troops marched down the gangplank at Newport News this morning they broke into singing "Home, Sweet Home."

In addition to the three companies of Washington engineers, eight casual companies were on board the Huron, as well as the 36th field hospital company of the Thirty-first sanitary train, and a heavy mobile ordnance repair shop.

There also were about twelve casual officers and 400 sick and wounded men brought back by the Huron.

The War Department statement today shows that 4 officers and 129 enlisted men will be demobilized at Camp Lee, and 3 officers and 93 men are to go to Camp Meade.

PEACE PARLEY AIR LINE FROM LONDON PLANNED

LONDON, Jan. 18. A regular aerial passenger service between London and Paris in connection with the peace conference will be inaugurated Monday.

A number of airplanes have been ordered for the service. They have a comfortable cabin for two passengers, including cushion seats and a table, entirely enclosed with glass. The airplanes will make the trip in two hours.

## Washington Babies Who Will Have to Be Introduced to Their Fathers No. 14



MARGARET ELIZABETH LETTOW. Who was born ten days after her father, Sergt. Charles Harold Lettow, of Troop D, Second United States Cavalry, sailed for France. Margaret Elizabeth is nine months old now and is with her mother at 1532 Third street northwest.

## ENGINEERS TRAINED IN DISTRICT RETURN 22 WOMEN FREED; ILL FROM HUNGER

Paint and weak from their hunger strike, twenty-two suffragettes of the National Woman's Party today were conveyed to their headquarters in Jackson place on stretchers in ambulances from the District jail, where they completed five-day sentences each for building "watch fires of freedom" in Lafayette Park.

The first suffragette to be removed was Miss Elizabeth Cobb, of Houston, Tex., whose mother is Mrs. Bognigna Cobb, president of the Farm Women's Union of Texas.

Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's Party, told The Times that Miss Cobb's condition was serious, as were the conditions of the other suffragettes who had been confined in the prison.

Miss Mildred Morris, of Denver, Colorado, a newspaper woman, formerly with the committee on public information, was the second woman taken in an ambulance.

The released prisoners are being treated by physicians at the headquarters of the National Woman's Party. They recover they plan to return to their homes and hold suffrage demonstrations.

Despite the condition in which the women were taken from the jail this morning, said Miss Paul, "there will be more 'watch fire' meetings and other demonstrations of suffragettes not only here in Washington, but in other cities, until the Senate recognizes woman suffrage."

"If the women are ill," said the superintendent of the District jail this morning, "it is due to their own wishes. They were offered food, rest and are to blame for their conditions. Other prisoners who ate and were treated just as the women were are not ill."

## ARMY OFFICERS O.K. THE COMMON CAUSE

Washington is keyed to a high pitch as the formal peace parleys in the interest of the common cause open this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock within earshot of the recent theater of the war.

It was in the interest of a common cause that nearly every Washington and every American family contributed in flesh and blood or cash.

"The Common Cause," an elaborate moving picture production which begins a four-day run tomorrow at Loew's Columbia Theater, is a great war story, but not a war picture, that is like a message from the trenches—a graphic story of the part America's big family played in the struggle.

As Washingtonians read the daily dispatches from the peace table, they may see the picture giving them a clearer insight into why Americans entered the fight; why America wants a hand in the peace deliberations; why it was their fight, and how the boys fared "over there."

Four hundred army officers from the general staff and War College put their "O-keh" on "The Common Cause" after a private showing at the Columbia. Several of the officers have sent Manager Frederick R. Klein, of the Columbia, personal notes praising the production. They agree that the picture contains no impossible situations and no exaggerated war scenes.

Coming right to the threshold of the peace parleys, "The Common Cause" gives a number of interesting angles to the war situations that have in a way been overlooked.

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You Are Safe

when you take

Father John's Medicine

for your cold and to

build new flesh and

strength, because it is

free from morphine,

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